## FULLERTON HONORABLY ACQUITTED

Remarks of Judges Woodruff and Blatchford-The Court Direct the Verdict of the Jury-The Result Received with the Greatest Enthusiasm.

The trial of the case of the United States vs. Wil-Main Fullerton was resumed yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, before Judges Woodruif and Blatchford. The trial is now closed, after nine days ough, complete and exhausting efforts on the part of the prosecution that has ever been put forth in a criminal court to convict. That the officers of the government were not actuated solely by a sense of solumn duty it would be unjust to instnuate or suggest, and the very farenfulness and zeal they ex-biblied in the discharge of that duty, while it is to exculpation the more bonorable to him. Mr. Pierrepont, the District Attorney, was more than once bly affected while addressing the court near the close of the case. The court was densely crowded the formal rendition of the verdict and the adjourn ment of the court, and after Judges Woodruff and Biatchford leaving the beach snock hands in the warmest manner with Mr. Fullerton, the immense audience broke out into an unrestrained burst of applause, which, after many previously ill-repressed demonstrations of a similar kind, found proper vent at that moment. When cheer after che expressed the feelings of delight which Mr. Fullerton's honorable acquittal had evoked the Judges and coupsel came in for their share of applause, and it was several moments before the excitement sub sided and the audience began to disperse.

BELKNAP'S REPORT OF THE SMITH CASE. When the Judges had taken their seats Mr. James W. Fowler was called for the defence. He deposed that the words "To Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury." were not in the handwriting of Judge Fu serion; the writing was not like Mr. Fullerton's.

100. E. Deland Smin, ex-United States District
Attorsey, Mr. Besjamin P. Dunoing and Mr. Aaron
J. Vanderpoel corroporated this evidence; they deposed they were familiar with Mr. Fullerton's writing, and that he did not write the words.

ing, and that he did not write the words.

THE MOTT MORFGAGES.

William H. Gaie was next called. He deposed to the various transactions between Mr. Garrett S. Mott and Mr. Fulierton in relation to the mortgages, corroborating the previous testimony on the subject. Ar. Luther C. Chinds testified also to money transactions between numself and Mr. Fulierton about the time of the Santh arrest, Juoge Porter then delivered an able and eloquent address in behalf of Mr. Fulierton.

Ar. Pierrepoint replied for the prosecution, and coll methed upog the evidence in relation to the Eligad money transactions between Mr. Fullerton, Most and brossil.

Counsel said of all the transactions could be expanied in Mr. Fullerton's lavor then he should be succeed with whatever judgment might be rendered in the case.

Counsel said if all the transactions could be explained in air. Fullerton's layor then he should be statisted with whatever judgment might be rendered in the case.

Jange Woodauf said he desired to hear counsel upon the point whether the Court and a right or had havry to take the case from the jury.

Air. Stoughton said he should prefer that Mr. Pierrepoit should give his views upon it.

Mr. Pierrepoit tremarked that the United States Courts had exercised that over.

Air. Houghton said there was no doubt about the power of the court to do o.

Close of the Case.

After a brief consultation on the bench Judge Wood ind said that the Judges Would each speak for lamself on the sauject.

REMARKS OF JUDGE BLATCHFORD.

Judge Blaichtord then said:—This question of the power of the court had occarred to us, and we gave some attention to it. And regarding it as we did, not only applicable to this particular case, but to the general administration of justice, we considered it our duty to call the attention of counsel to it. For myself, from the right in which I view the question, my view of the power of the court is this—that the courts of the United States, in criminal cases, can exercise the same power that exists he any other criminal court, of setting aside the verdict of a jury given against the clear weight of evidence. Therefore, when there is not sufficient evidence to support a verdict, it is the duty of the Court, in criminal cases as well as in civil cases, to set aside such verdict. Now the precedents of practice found in the books setting aside verdicts by the courts, given against the weight of evidence, applies not only to cases in State courts, but to criminal cases in the federal courts, but to criminal cases in the federal courts, but to criminal cases in the federal courts of the bar whose absence from this case has been the subject of remark applies, it seems to me, with great force here—that in criminal cases has been the subject of remark applies, it seems to me, with great force here—that in criminal the interest of the government and the accused. In the present case, as it now stands, for myself I have

the interest of the government and the accused. In the present case, as it now stands, for myself I have so heatation in saying, as a member of this court, that if the jury in this case should find a verdict of ganty I should leaf it my duty to say there ought to be a new trial on the ground that the vernict was unsupported by the evidence, and for that reason I am in layor of giving directions to the jury to find a verdict for the defendants.

REMARKS BY JUDGE WOODRUFF.

Judge Woodruff then expressed his opinion as follows:—in the conclusion of my associate I concur without any heattation. The Court, in entertaining the motion and in expressing its clear opinion as to the appropriate result, do not do so upon any intimation of outbor uncertainty as to what the verdict would be if the case was submitted to the jury. And the action of the Court is not to be taken as intolying any idea that in disposing of this case, upon the grounds that are claimed to be strictly legal, we are at all appropriated that the jury would not do right if the case was submitted to them; but on the contrary, we act upon the assumption—an assumption necessarily involved in the motion itself—that if we were to go through the form of submitting the questions of fact on this case to the jury they would unhesitatingly respond in the due discharge of their duty, uncer their oaths as the Court, when called upon to exercise their legal competency, now do. Nor will the Court permit the occasion to pass without adverting to some things that have been intermed, which indigit that case are which is now so developed as to indicate that the prosecution itself was, of any necessity, prompted by unworthy motives. We are not informed of fact in resting their conclusions at all on that assumption. And the Itsel was, of any necessity, prompted by unworthy motives. We are not informed of facts which in our juogment would justify the Court in resting their conclusions at all on that assumption. And the Court desire to be understood that in disposing of this motion in the manner we do we do not rest at all upon any such suggestions. The progress of the trial has disclosed that to the minds even of the Court there were circumstances which it was fitting should be explained, and we think it a matter of congratulation on the part of the accused that the opportunity has been given, the explaination made, and made in such wise as to lead our minds to the conclusions which we have reached. The supposed proof of expressed conspiracy on agreement (in the very first instance, and without dwelling at all, for the purpose of criticism, upon the source from which it comes) is in perfect harmony with the purse of criticism, upon the source from which it comes is in perfect harmony with the purse integrity, and the desire to exercise the unmost indelity of the counsel employed to prosecute for finals upon the government. It is shown by the testimony that the accused was retained as counsel in the first place, and the moment that is stated there appears a circumstance which explains, and not only explains, but which more than justifies, the association, which, in ordinary cases, might, of itself, be a circumstance tending to prove a combination in the alleged attempt to do wrong. It is association, which, in ordinary cases, might, of lisely, be a circumstance tending to prove a combination in the a leged attempt to do wrong. It is the duty of courset to be in contact and in association with his client. It would be a sai condition of things to those who exercise such important duties in the administration of justice in all its departments, as members of the legal profession, if it should turn out that their client was a bad man or engaged with a bad purpose; that their associations was their client were taken as evidence that they were either cognizant of the wrong intended of combined with him to check any wrong. After calculity reviewing the principal features of the case as presented by the evidence, Judge Woodrant continued—what remains but that condition or thanks which was anyerted to in one of the authorities calcularly in the argument to this motion? A lew facts and circumstances which are perfectly consistent with the innocence of the defeadant. And in view of those authorities we think the judgment of the Court, the good sense and integrity of every just man says no conviction can be based upon them. I might emarge upon this subject if I deemed it proper, if I were to set myself to a more extended review of the case in 18 minutest details; but I should only conclude as I now conclude, as the result of the most patient attention to the case in its progress, and a most anxious consideration of the evidence during an the time which has been consumed in this thin, that a case is not a flimate out which would warrant a jury at all in fluding the defendant guild; but, on the contrary, it is a case in which would warrant a jury at all in fluding the defendant guild; but, on the contrary, it is a case in value the lour, as I have already stated, in respect to our belief that no such instruction would be necessary. (Applianse)

Judge Woodruff then directed the jury to return a versict of not guilty, which was done, and recorded by the clerk and the applianse of the anotence, which the Court d Itself, be a circumstance tending to prove a combi-nation in the a leged attempt to do wrong. It is

#### THE COURTS.

SUPERIOR COURT-TRIAL TERM-PART L The Lettery of Life-4, 11, 44 in Court.

Eefore Judge Barbour and a Jury.

Adam Roediger vs. John McIntire.—The plaintiff
sues the defendant to recover \$12,000 by him paid for lottery tickets during a period of three years, in the Delaware and Kentucky lotteries. Plaintiff sues under a statute emoodied in the laws of 1813, authorizing the plaintiff to recover double the amount paid by him. The Court held that this statute was made for the purpose of protecting legal lotteries, then existing in this State from the operations of illegal ones, and that against the latter alone did the provisions of the act apply. Lotteries of Delaware and kentacky being authorized by the laws of those states the act did not apply to them. The companint was dismissed accordingly, and the question of law ordered to be heard at General Term. for lottery tickets during a period of three years, in

SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TERM.

The Fenian Funds. Before Judge Jones.

John O'Mahoney vs. August Belmont and Others. This was a motion to strike the name of Thomas . Barr from the record as one of the defendants in the action, Judge McCunn having some time since made an order directing that Mr. Barr, the receiver, be made a party and served with all papers in the action. The Court denied the motion.

THE O'DONOVAN ROSSA SUIT.

Jeremiah O'DOMOVAN RO Barr from the record as one of the defendants in the

Motious Granted.

Dewall vs. Corwin; Krucker vs. Kruck; Same vs. Same; Stevens vs. Williams; Lavins vs. Lorillard Fire Insurance Company; Routina vs. Conant; Georgia National Bank vs. Conant; Brown vs. Skraus; Brown vs. Enrich; Marshall vs. The Com-monwealta insurance Company. Murphy vs. Butier—Motion denied, with ten dollars

costs. Crocker vs. Crocker—Motion granted, and order of February 28, 1870, vacated and set aside, with ten dollars costs.

SMPERIOR COURT.

Important Decision as to the Rights of Before Judge Barbour.

Gammer vs. White.—This action was brought to recover \$180, the rent for livery stables occupied by the defendant for two months. The defendant set up as an answer that the plaintiff had promised to execute a lease of the premises for five years, but had atterwards retused to give the lease, and the defendant, by a counter claim, asserted his right to recover for the improvements he had made upon the premises the sum of \$650.

After the testimony, which was very conflicting, had been put in Edwin James, counsel for the defendant, in addressing the jury, said that the case was one of great hardship upon his client. Under the promise of this lease he had expended a large amount upon the premises, and the landlord now refused the lease and had the benefit of all the outlay. ener vs. White.-This action was brought t

retused the lease and had the benefit of all the outtay.

The Court held that although the promise to execute the lease was void at law it was good in equity, and directed the jury to give such damages for the improvements as they thought reasonable.

The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff in respect of the rent, and for the defendant in the sum of \$3.5.2 for the improvements on the premises.

C. P. wheeler for the plaintiff; Edwin James for the defendant.

#### COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Gunning S. Beaford, Jr., City Judge. The calendar was large yesterday, but the majority of the cases were of such a character as not to warrant the prosecuting officer in pressing for con-

warrant the prosecuting officer in pressing for convictions. Mr. Fellows facetiously remarked that he would endeavor to have cases presented to the jury next week of a different character.

ALLEGED RAPE.

Most of the session was occupied in trying an indictment against Leopoid D. Stein, charging him with perpetrating a rape upon Mrs. Charlotte Vorck on the 5th of October of last year. The only withess for the prosecution was the complainant, from whose testimony it did not clearly appear that the offence was actually accomplished. The accused swore emphatically that he did not take any improper liberties with her, and proved by several witnesses that he was a man of excellent character. Air. Howe also brought out the fact in the course of the trial that a civil suit was commenced in the Superior Court against Stein, in which the complainant laid her damages in the sum of \$20,000. The jury, after deliberating a few moments, rendered a verdict of not guity.

George Beil pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, he having been charged with stealing nine barrels of tailow, worth \$200, from Robert Martin & Co. He was sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

BURGLARY.

James Revington, who was indicted for burglary

Co. He was sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

BURGLARY.

James Revington, who was indicted for burglary in the third degree, pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit that offence. On the might of the 3d of Feornary he burglariously entered the clothing store of George W. Morrison, No. 22 East Pitteenth street. He was seen in the premises by an oulcer, and escaped through a rear door, but was pursued and arrested. His counsel stated that he would like the sentence to be postponed until he produced a Quaker gentleman, who would give the prisoner a good character. He was going on to make a speech, but Judge Bedford suddenly stopped the tide of elequence from proceeding further by remarking that the Quaker did not know the prisoner, the circumstances of the case showing that Revington was a professional burger. He was sent to the State

stances of the case showing that Revington was a professional burgiar. He was sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Michael Gallagner and Michael Muldoon, who were charged by Patrick Quigley with perpetrating an assault and battery upon him, were acquitted.

Josephine Thompson and James Doran, who were charged with grand larceny, were also discharged by the jury, there being no legal testimony to convict them.

### THE WHISKEY CRUSADE.

The Treasury Agents Looking After Collecto Bailey's Seizures in This City-The Failure

of the Prosecutions-" Breakers Ahead." The HERALD's thorough expose of the operation whiskey firms in the Thirty-second and other dis tricts and the immense damage done to the great business interests of the city has naturally enough drawn the attention of the Treasury anthorities at Washington to the field of operations. Solicitors Bandeld, of the Treasury, and Smith, of the Internal Revenue Department, are now in the city examining

Banfield, of the Treasury, and Smith, of the Internal Revenue Department, are now in the city examining into the grounds for the wholesale seizures made by Collector Bailey. The serious loss to the Treasury caused by the almost total suspension of the whiskey business by Bailey's extraordinary proceedings justify this unusual examination on the part of the Washington authorities.

As our readers are aware Mr. Bailey, about the second week of January, selzed the goods and papers of more than twonty of the most respectable houses in New York. Two mouths have elapsed since, and in no case has any specific allegation or charge been made against the goods, and the Collector is continually asking for more time from the United States courts in order to find some reason for his actions performed some sixty days ago. His criminal cases before the United States Commissioners were terminated in the release of the accused in consequence of Mr. Bailey's failure to furnish proof of his vague general charges. His civil proceedings as far as brought to any lasue have failen through because of his mability to find the slightest possible evidence upon which to found a charge. Yet the immense business in whiskey and spirits is yet suspended in his district. Some houses have failed; others have been compelled to sacrifice real estate to tide over the prolonged crisis, and sell others are crippled forever simply occause of Mr. Bailey's action, in which the government can gain nothing, while it may lose a great deal and Mr. Bailey secure his moteties. The loss to the internal revenue alone in the Tarry-second district must amount to many thousand dollars, while its prospective gain from present appearances will be nothing. Thus far in the Cook case he was beaten, in the Mott & Reany affair the firm was released, and in all the other cases he is not prepared to go on for want of evidence. Meanwhile he is a looker-on in the Fullerion case, and vast business interests of the city are allowed to suffer and be ruined. The solictions will

### A SHOCKING CASUALTY.

Accident on the Long Island Rathroad Yes terday Afternoon-One Man Killed and Another Fataliy Injured.

It is astonishing to notice the carelessness which people evince as to their personal safety when walking upon a railroad, not knowing the moment when a train will dash upon them and end their earthly infe. It is in this way that two men were struck by the locomotive attached to the half-past two o'clock mail train on the Long Island Railroad yesterday a ternoon, which killed one of them, named Jacob Schopf, and fattally injured another, named Jacob Teius. The two were standing upon the track a short distance below the station, evidently watching an easterly bound train on the Fiushing Railroad, when the train on the Long Island road suddenly rounded the curve and struck both men at the same time, killing Schopf instandy. The train was stopped and Schopf ieft at the station, while Tefus was taken to Hunter's Point. Superintencent Barton had him kindly cared for, and desired that he should be sent to Bedevue flospital, but he said he would rather be sent home. Br. Denier dressed his wounds, and he is laternatify injured. Coroner Selhs will hold an inducest to-day. life. It is in this way that two men were struck by

#### "AFTER THE BALL."

A Scone from Real Life in the Fourth Ward-A Lively Time Among the Decanters in Frankfort Street and a Barkeeper Damaged-"Buckey" McCabe Pays for His Drinks in Lead and Lays Out Three Victims -No One "Kilt Intirely."

"There's no place like home" in the Fourth ward for those who have a liking for the din and warfare rough who makes it a necturnal duty to break his best friend's head in with a meataxe or bite off the nose of a man who smells too big a mice when he tumbles into a den all fragrant with had whistey and worse molasses. In fact, the Fourth is alone in its glory for all that is sacred in the eyes of the rough and scum, and the way that a man is shot or stabled or 'chawed up' at sight semi-occasionally within its most odoriferous precincts would astomah prayed human nature than is possessed by Captain Adaire, who tries to keep the Fourth in something like decent order. The latest "unpleasantness" of any account that has occurred in the ward for the last forty-eight hours took place at an early hour vesterday morning.

A BALL AND WHO WAS THERE. On Tuesday evening there was a ball at Brooks' Assembly Rooms of the aristocratic McCabe Asso-ciation. The cream of the Fourth ward graced the occasion with their perfumed presence. Joy reigned supreme all the night long, and no one "enjyled hisseli" more than John McCabe, better known to the police as "Buckey." He was in his glory with the

police as "Buckey," life was in his glory with the "gerris," and drank to their health many a time before "Schwate Home" by the orchestra bate everybody leave the place and go to bed.

THE BATLE FIELD.

"Buckey" went out when he could not stay any longer, and about hair-past six oclock fetched up a McGoldrick's liquor store, 55 Frankfort street. He took several friends in with him, for company's sake, and strode up to the bar. Mr. James H. Draper was benind the counter. Draper's young brother and an unknown man sat behind the stove, talking about things in general and the ball in particular, and a man named Richard Dowling had just hoisted himself on to the top of an empty beer barrel.

THE DEEP PROVOCATION.

Now, it happened that Draper knew McCabe and McCabe knew Draper; so they nodded "How d'ye do," and "Buckey" called ler drinks for his party. "What will yese have, gintiemin," said be to his friends, and all the "gintlemin," said be to his friends, and all the "gintlemin," said be to his lins approvingly and declared the "stuff" bully. So did all his friends. Then "Buckey" park his hand in his pocket and fumbled about for something that wasn't here. Puttling on his most winsome smile he then exclaimed, "Pil pay you some other time." Draper looked at him knowingly. Folding his arms on the counter he leaned over and remarked, "No you don't, my boy; you've done that afore." "Yer a lar," said "Buckey," looking red in the face. Draper let bad at this, of course; but he didn't flare up; so he put his hand in his pocket and exclaimed, "Pil bet you five doilars you did." But he had not time to put up the money, for "Buckey" hauled off and gave him a rigithander over the left eye that nearly sent him to grass among the decanters.

THE BATLE.

"Buckey" evidently meant mischief, and had no

eye that nearly sent him to grass among the de canters.

THE BATTLE.

"Buckey" evidently meant mischief, and had no sooner struck the blow than he drew a revolver and began to fire at Draper. The first shot went wild of its mark, when Draper sprang over the conner and grappied with his assailant. The two men had a fierce struggle of it for awhile, and "Buckey" did his best to turn the muzzle of the revolver towards Draper's head, but he couldn't do it, so tightly was he held. He finally got his hand loose for a second, when Draper's brother, seeing now serious the row had become, ran from his place behind the stove and made a pass at McCabe with a stool. This came near laying him out, but it only gave him control of his pistol and he fired, putting a bullet in the fleshy part of the thigh of the younger Draper, although he meant to hit the other. The wounded man then sprang behind the counter and went to the desk for a pistol, but could not find it. The man Dowling, who had been percend on the beer barrel, found things were getting too hot for comfort, and made a move to "git," when "Buckey" fired at him, and the bullet entered his breast, near the nipple, taking, fortunately for him, an upward direction. The unknown man, who had been talking with and the bullet entered his breast, near the nipple, taking, fortunately for him, an upward direction. The unknown man, who had been talking with young Draper behind the stove, then came in for his share, and was struck in the head by a bullet from "Buckey's" pistol. The row then became general. Everybody who had been punched or bullet-struck felt that he was "kit intrely," and so went for "Buckey" with a vengeance. The yells that were given, the blows that were struck and the damage that was done to brain new hats were a something appairing, but at any rate "Buckey" was knocked out as far at "the sidewalk, where he tore himself from his victims and went at a 2:40 gait nobody as yet knows where.

as yet knows where.

"WE ARE ALL JOLLY GOOD FELLOWS."

The wounded then betook themselves to the station house, where they recounted the scenes of the battle and terrified gentle Sergeant Carr with a description of the awful horror which might have been had Buckey killed every mother's son of them. As it was, they had a narrow escape and nel to particularly good when Dr. Doner hove in sight from headquarters to dress their wounds. The builets were extracted from the bodies of Dowling, young Draper and the unknown, and all were pronounced to be out of danger.

Officers Malloney and Finn are now very anxious to introduce "Buckey" to a police magistrate. But,

to introduce "Buckey" to a police magistrate. as Pompey would say, "Whar am he gwine to?"

### LOOKING OUT FOR "BREAKERS."

New Police Bill Framed for Yonkers-The Legislature Appealed To-The Yonkers Folks Don't Want to be Left "in the Lurch."

In view of the approaching change in the Metro-politan Police Department of New York, through the instrumentality of the proposed new city char-ter, the property owners of Yonkers, Westchester county, have of late been regarding the probable withdrawal of the force at that place with considerable uneasiness, attended with forebodings of insecurity to life and property in the immediate future. Several meetings, composed of influential citizens, have recently been held for the purpose of devising means of local protection when the bill indicated becomes a law, and the important question has been discussed with a unanimity which totally ignored party lines and political predilections. On Tuesday evening an unusually large assemblings of prominent taxpayers met at Manor Hall, in the above village, on which occasion a bill for the future police government of the town, which had been carefully prepared, was submitted and unanimously adopted. This bill, which looks to the retention of the present police force, is modelled after the Metropolitan Police Commission at present existing, and is understood to constitute the President of the village and the Supervisor of the town exoficio a board of police commissioners.

A committee appointed by the citizens proceeded to Albany with the bill yesterday, for the purpose of submitting it to the Legislature, and if necessary to urge its immediate passage by that body. withdrawal of the force at that place with conside

### OPPOSITION TO NEW PAVEMENTS

Meeting of German Real Estate Owners Orchard Street at the Turn Hall.

A meeting of German real estate owners on Orch ard street was held last evening at the Turner Hall in that street. Mr. Conrad Kuhn, as president and representative of the Turner Society, owners of the premises Nos. 27 to 33 Orchard street, opened the neeting. He regretted that those who were instrumental in calling the meeting did not exert themmental in calling the meeting did not exert themselves more to have a larger attendance, but he thought that if they proceeded to organize they would succeed in preventing the imposition of a useless expenditure for repaying Orchard street from Division to Houston street, as it is now proposed in the Common Council. Mr. Adam Stumm was chosen chairman and Mr. John Schade secretary. It was stated that according to the prevailing rate of contracts for paying the cost for every lot would be above \$300, and the general feeling of the meeting was that the overwheiming majority of owners on the street were opposed to any such outlay at the present time. On motion of Mr. Kuhn a committee of three was appointed to draft a protest against the proposed measure. Messrs. Kuhn, Volimer and Schade were elected such committee. The members of the meeting were all directed to act as a committee to circulate the protest for signatures as soon as it shall have been prepared. All present handed in their address and the meeting adjourned.

### MURDEROUS ASSAULT IN BROOKLYN.

A Queer Way of Convincing a Customer-A Wheelwright Operates on a Coal Carrier's Head with a Mallet.

yesterday afternoon took into custody John Fox, who resides at No. 77 Baltic street, on a charge of felonious assault. The complainant in the case, Edward Rohan, it appears, is employed as wheel-wright at the blacksmith shop of Thomas Eagan, wright at the blacksmith shop of Thomas Eagan, on Baltic street, where Fox, who drives a coal cart, called in to nave some work done. A dispute arose between the workman and the customer, when the latter made a remark which excited Rohan to a passion, when the latter seized an iron and attempted to strike Fox. He fasied, however, to effect his design, but received a couple of severe and skull-splitting taps from a heavy wooden mailet upon his cranium at the hands or Mr. Fox. The injured man was removed to the Long island Hospital, where it was found upon examination that his skull was fractured and his injuries were of a probably fatal nature. He is married and has a family.

# FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY, March 16-6 P. M. The concurrence of several inducaces had the effect to day of rendering TRE GOLD MARKET STEADY AND PIRM.

THE GOLD MARKET STEADY AND FIRM,
out the amount of business was light and the general tone of the market dull. The earliest influence
was the announcement from Washington that the
Ways and Means Committee would not act on the Funding bill until the Tariff bill was disposed of by the House, and that they intended to press the latter bill from day to day until it was finally disposed of, thereby conveying the impression that action on the Funding bill was likely to be indedutely prolonged. At the same time the weekly exhibits of the exports snowed a failing off, the total being only about two and a haif milions, while the leading bankers advanced their rates an eighta per cent for sterling exchange. Again, bonds in London, which opened at 91, declined to 2014. The effect of these inducates was an advance to 11214. It should be stated that in the forenoon, soon after the begin-ning of business, the price touched 112% upon the paragraph in the morning papers that the Committes on F reign Affairs intended to report in favor of granting the Cubans beingerent rights, but fell off to 111% upon failure of confirmation thereof in despatches received from Washington to-day. It was cipal quotations were as follows;-

10 A M 112 2 P. M 1117 10:22 A. M 1123( 2:49 P. M 1123) 11 A. M 1133 3 P. M 1123 12 M 112 4 P. M 1123 12:31 P. M 111 5:30 P. M 112 4 1123 1 P. M 113 5:30 P. M 112 4 1123 Holders of gold paid three to six per cent to have

Exchange Bank were as follows:-

THE GOVERNMENT MARKET STEADY.

The government market was comparatively steady in sympathy with the quester character of the gold market. At the moon and subsequent boards prices were a fraction lower in consequence of the large offerings at the government purchase. Quotations were sthady at the close as follows:-- United States currency sixes, 112% a 112%; do. sixes, 1881, regis tered, 114½ a 114½; do. do., coupen, 114½ a 115; do. five-tweetles, registered, May and November, 105½ a 109½; do. do., 1862, coupen do., 110 a 110½; do. do., 1864, do. do., 1865, a 109; do. do., 1865, do. do., 109½ a 109½; do. do., 1865, coupen, January and July, 108% a 108%; do. do., 1807, do. do., 169 a 160%; do, do., 1868, do, do., 100% a 100%; do, tenforties, registered, 105 a 105; do. do., coupon, 105%

2 100.
THE GOVERNMENT PURCHASE OF RONDS. The government to-day purchased one militon of bonds for the sinking sand. The offerings at the

Sub-Treasury were close upon three and a haif millions. The accepted lots were as lone ws:—

\$11,000 1802 r... 100 75 \$1,050 1802 c... 108 60 20,000 1804 r.. 103 73 100 1804 c... 103 02 21,000 1804 c... 105 75 400 1805 c. 0. 100 00 96,009 1805 c... 106 75 3,000 1805 c. 1... 106 60 752,850 1805 c. n... 106 75 THE MONEY MARKET.

cent, with a few exceptions at four per cent to prime borrowers on government collaterals. Where the lenders were willing to give the full market price of stocks pledged with them they obtained seven per cent. The market for commercial paper

Was steady as last quoted.
THE NATIONAL BANKS AND THE FUNDING BILL. The consternation produced among the capitalists who own the national banks at the passage in the Senate of the Funding bill, which proposes to cur-

tail the immense profits these institutions derive from banking upon the national credit is evidenced in the following private circular seas to each bank throughout the country sounding the note of alarm and calling on all banks to work upon their local defeat the bill there. The document is as follows:-

defeat the bill there. The document is as follows:—

New York, March 14, 1870.

To the National Bankis:—

The undersigned members of the Executive Committee of the National Banking Association have visited Washington for the purpose of explaining to members of Congress that the eighth section of the Funding bill, reported to the Senate by the Finance Committee of that body, would, if passed into a law, prove highly injurious, if not disastrous, to the interests of national banks; masmuch as it requires them to take one-third each of four, four-and-a-hair and five per cent bonds at par in god and deposit them in the department to secure their circulating notes, in place of five-twenty and eighty-one bonds issued to the Union Pacific Radroad, all bearing six per cent interest, and in place also of the ien-forty in the passage of the act or forfeit their right to receive circulating notes. We endeavored to show members that there could be no profit on circulation to induce the banks to take the proposed bonds, bearing an average rate of four-and-a-haif per cent interest, and

the banks to take the proposed boards, bearing an average rate of four-and-a-haif per cent interest, and therefore a large portion of them, if not all, would be forced to either abandon their organizations under the national law and wind up or organizations under State authority, or as private banks.

We are very desirous of seeing the debt of the country funded at a lower rate of interest, and thus diminish the burden of taxation upon the people, and favoring, as we do, all the provisions of the bill that are legitimately designed to effect that object, we misisted that the provisions of the eighth section have no rightful connection with that measure.

We plead the injustice of making any distinction between banks and other owners of bonds, and we maintained that they, like others, should be left free to take the bonds or not. We especially protested against the injustice of compelling banks to surrender or dispose of bonds which and to use for the purpose that they are now used, we think they have the pighted faith or the government as a consideration for their compilance with the terms of the Neuronal Banking as Notwithstanding our sideration for their compliance with the terms of the National Banking law. Notwithstanding our efforts to the contrary, the bill, with the objectiona-ble section, has passed the state. the National Banking law. Notwithstanding our efforts to the contrary, the bili, with the objectionable section, has passed the Senate. It now goes to the House of Representatives, for concurrence, where we shall make an effort to have the objectionable feature stricken out, and to that end we need the prompt and efficient assistance of all who are interested in this important question. We therefore arge upon you the necessity of carnestly appealing to your local representatives in Congress and all other representatives, with whom you may be acquainted, to use their efforts to so amend the oill as to free it from the objections which we have stated and thus preserve to the beople the best banking system ever adopted in this or any other country. With the present enormous taxes imposed on backing capital by the general, State and manicipal governments. It is, in our opinion, impossible for a large portion of the banks to maintain their existence and pay reasonable dividends to their stockholders without the benefit derived from circulation which they now enjoy, and which the section of the bill under consideration takes away entirely. The following statement will show that there will be no profit on circulation if obtained on four and a half per cent bonds paid for in gold at par. In making it we assume that money to be paid for the bonds will be worth seven per cent.

It is to be owne in mind that but eighty per cent

Vorable than appears in the statement.

It is to be corne in mind that but eighty per cent of circulation can be cottained on the par value of the bends.

BONDS AT 4½ PER CENT. GOLD AT PAR.

Bond for \$1,000 Dr.

For interest on \$1,000 for one year, at 7 per cent. For interest on \$200 of reserve on circulation at 

Total.....\$100 Interest on bond for \$1,000, one year, at 41/2 per cent. \$45
Interest on \$500 of circulation, one year, at 7 per cent. 55

Loss...... \$2 P. B. JUDSON, Prest., 1st Nat'l BK., Syracuse, N. Y. P. C. CALHOUN, Prest., 4th Nat'l BK., New York, CHAS, B. HALL, Cashier, Boston Nat'l BK., Boston, THOS. COLEMAN, Prest., 1st Nat. EK., Troy, N. Y. Members of the Executive Committee, STOCKS IRREGULAR, BUT STRONG AT THE CLOSE.

The stock market at the opening was weak and heavy, and underwent another decline in sympathy with a further break in Pacific Mail to 32. It seems that a prominent German banking house sold some 3,500 shares of the stock for an up-town importing firm, and as the street got the "point" that a large amount of "cash" stock was coming out, or nad come out, there was a rush to sell "short," the result being the disposal of about five times the amount forming the basis of the decline. The name of the firm on whose account the stock was sold

on it, which, if true, shows a violation on the part of their brokers of a confidence sup-posed to be sacred in Wall street. Western Union also continued weak and felt of to 31%. The rest of the list sympathized with this decline, but the buil cliques contrived later in the day to shake off the incuous of Pacific Mail, and the rest of the list advanced and closed steady and strong. Pacific Mail was feverish under the efforts of the "shorts" to cover, the price rising to 34, failing off again to 32% and closing at 33%. Erie was active, on the prospect that the company will gain the \$5,000.000 suit against Commodore Vanderbilt. The following were the closing prices of stocks at the last seasion of the Stock Exchange;—Canton, 60½ a 61½; Cum-berland, 27½ bid; Western Union, 32½ a 32¾; Quicksilver, 11 a 11%; Mariposa, 8% bid; do. preferred, 19 a 20; do, certificates, 47% bid; Pacific Mail, 33 / a 33%; Boston Water Power, 17% a 17%; Adams Express, 61% a 62%; Wells-Fargo Express, 13% bid; American Express, 38% bid; United States Express, 48% a 49%; Merchants' Union Express, 8 bid; New York Central consolidated, 9714 a 9734; do. scrip, Reading, 96% a 97; Michigan Central, 119 a 119%; Lake Shore, 86% a 86%; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 97% bld; Cincago and Northwestern, 71 a 71%; do. pre erred, 85% a 85%; Cleveland, Columbus and Cinemnati, 74% bid; Rock Island, 118% a 118%; Milwaukee and St. I aul, 50% a 50%; do. preferred, 72 a 72%; Toledo and Wabash, 45% bid; Fort Wayne, 63% a 94; Alton and Terre Haute, 35% a 36%; do. preferred 63¼ a 65; Ohio and Mississippi, 28¾ a 28¾; Delaware and Lackawanna, 102¾ a 103; New Jersey Central, 103% bld; Chicago and Alton, 113; do, preferred, 114; Morris and Essex, 91; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 105% a 106%; do. preferred, 100 : 10314; Dubuque and Stoux City, 108; Columbus Culcago and Indiana Contral, 18% a 19. FOREIGN EXCHANGE FIRMER.

The decrease in the exports and the falling off in the supply of commercial bills prompted an advance in the rates for foreign exchange, the following being the closing quotations:- Sterling sixty days, comnercial 107% a 107%; good to prime bankers', 107% a 108%; short sight, 108% a 108%; Paris, 60 days, 5.26% a 5.22%; snort sight, 5.21% a 5.20; Antwerp, 5.26 a 5.23/4; Switzerland, 5.26 a 5.22/4; Ham burg, 35% a 35%; Amsterdam, 40 a 40%; Frankfort, 40 a 40%; Bremen, 77% a 78; Prussian thaiers, 70 a

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Wednesday, March 16-10:15 A. M. O MI & St P pref... 

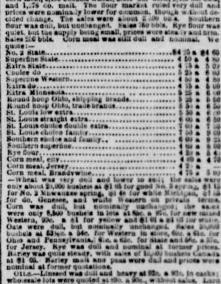
One o'Clock P. M. 20.6 Pitta, PtWAChie 2d 98 100 Cas & N. pref 86 200 U Pac Pitta, tuc. b c 838 200 Cas & N. pref 83 200 Cas Pitta R 1 10 200 Cas Pitta P

STREET QUOTATIONS

Half-past Five o'Clock P. M.

### COMMERCIAL REPORT.

WEDNESDAY, March 16-6 P. M. COTTON.—Only a moderate business was transacted, but with light offerings the market was firmer and prices advanced export, 713 on speculation and 572 for spinning. For full tery the market was fairly active at about \$\times\_c\$, higher The sales were as follows: \$-3.0 bales backs fow mild! March at 715c, \$50 do. for April at 21c, at 115c, \$60 do. for April at 21c, at 115c, \$60 do. for April at 21c, at 115c, \$60 do. for May at 21c, \$60 do. do. at 115c, \$60 do. for May at 21c, at 115c, \$60 do. for June at 21c, at 115c, \$60 do. for May at 21c, at 115c, \$60 do. for June at 21c, at 115c, \$60 do. for May at 21c, at 115c, \$60 do. for June at 21c, at 115c, \$60 do. for June at 21c, at 115c, \$60 do. for May at 21c, at 115c, at 1



CREDIT.

terest on bond for \$1,000, one year, at 4½ per cent.

Store c

above \$35.56. About 100 harrels in lots were solds \$15.56. Be \$15.56. It is mean. Bycasaal hogs were soare and brusticaling at 116. a 115.66. For common to prime, with very high arrivals of the common to prime, with very high arrivals of the common to prime, with very hole, in 1011 a 51.56. The common to prime, with very hole, in 1011 a 51.56. The common to the common to the sales and the bolls, in 1011 a 51.56. The common to the co packages at 184c. a 14 ac and 20 do. for future selvery at 14 ac. a 15 ac. a 16 ac. a 15 ac. a 16 ac. a 15 ac. a 16 ac.

#### BOARD OF HEALTH.

Henry Smith's Poor Woman (!)-A Jamaica Muisance-Doctors to be Prosecuted-The Dog Question.

This Board held a session yesterday, all present with the exception of Mr. Henry Smith. On recommendation of the Attorney a suit against one of the Brooklyn swill milk dealers was discontinged, as the proprietor ball removed the cows. An order instructing Secretary of State Hamilton Fish

to make certain changes in his property was

vacated, as the order has been complied with. The Attorney called attention to an application from Mrs. Doherty, owner of the tenement houses Nos. 549, 551, 553 and 555 Eighth avenue, against whom judgments had been obtained for non-comphance with orders, in which she asks to be relieved of the payment of costs—forty-four dollars. The Attorney stated that he brought up the application by request of a Commissioner, who urged the compliance

Attorney stated that he brought up the application by request of a Commissioner, who urged the compliance with the request on the ground that Mrs. Doherty was very poor, and he (the Commissioner) would likely have to pay the costs ont of his own pocket. One of the Commissioner was to whom reference was made. The answer was Commissioner Heary Smith. It also transpired that Mrs. Doherty is weathy; that she also makes a similar application in three other cases of judgmens obtained and three suits now pending, in all of which Mr. Commissioner-Supervisor Henry Smith arged the Board to deal liberally with the owner (Mrs. Doherty), as she is very poor. The Attorney stated that Mr. Smith showed considerable feeling Mrs. Doherty), as she is very poor. The Attorney stated that Mr. Smith showed considerable feeling Mrs. Doherty), as she is very poor. The Attorney stated that Mr. Smith appears in his seat.

The secretary read a long report from inspector C. D. Murray on the nuisance created by the dumping of manure at the depots along the line of the Long Island Rallway by the railway company. The report denounces the outrage as one of the most flagrant. The Attorney was instructed to prosecute the company and employ local counsel to aid him.

The Sanitary Superintendent sent in the names off certain physicians who had neglected to report smallpox and fever cases treated by them. They are Dr. Karl Bran, whose negligence, the inspector reports, resulted in commanicating smallpox to six persons; Dr. William Keyers, seventieth street; Dr. B. A. Mylus, No. 625 Lexington avenue, and Dr. Ed. W. Jones No. 227 Grand street. Some of them were ordered to be prosecuted; others, including Dr. Brau were exonerated.

Dr. Strachiu, of No. 47 East Twenty-third street, who was ordered to remove certain dogs from his premises, at the instigation of Dr. Purdy, of an adjacent number, appeared before the Board and announced that he had complied with the order, but he despired to have the singlet peopre, reported the letters and certificates, w

### THE JERSEY CITY CHARTER.

The Senate Amendments Adopted by the Astor Taylor's Friends Provided For in the Bill-Indignation Meetings.

The new charter for Jersey City was reported in the Assembly at Treaton yesterday, with the Senate by Senator Taylor and gave rise to opposition in every quarter of the new city. It had been understood that no special legislation would be attempted, but Mr. Taylor, finding that some of his friends had anything but bright prospects in the future, dovernied amendments in one bill legislating Recorder Martindale into the colice of City Juage for five years and providing by implication for others. A plie of remoustrances were sent to the Legislature against this proceeding, and a caucus of the Hudson county members was held yesterday morning. Bevans took the floor against the amendments, stating that the inoignation of the people against them was universal throughout the city, and that it forced upon the people the charter would certainly be orought up for revision at the next seasion. Addet the Speaker) followed, and protested arabist legislating any person into office. The people everywhere demanded that all the offices should be eccive, and he should take his stand in layor of that view. Taylor defended the amendments and sald he would hold out for his friend Martindale to the last. Doremus and Brinkerhof backed him up, and Abbett and Bevans were voted down. Busch of Hodoken, deciming to interiere, bevans then offered a large batch of amendments in order to give the bill a snow of decency, and some were adopted.

The bill as reported to the Assembly provides that all the city officers are to be elected by the Common counce! Bevans and Abbett introduced amendments to have the officers elected by the people, but these were voted down. The two members mentioned then appeals to Brinkerhoff and Doremus, but Taylor oblice and commenced abother caucus, at which he carried all his amendments. The bill now goes to the senate and will be probably adopted without afteration. When the news arrived from Trenton last evening indignation meetings were held in the Third and Fourth wards of Hudson City and in the Fourth and seventh wards of Jersey City, at which resolutions were adopted denouncing the members was overed only an assemble were depended and mental successible of the charter are spoken of in terms anything but com Mr. Taylor, finding that some of his friends had

## THE NEWARK STAHL MIRDER.

Detectives' Squabble Over the Reward-The Danger of Encouraging Shrewdness.

The Finance Committee of the Newark Common Council are in considerable of a quandary just now

as to the proper person entitled to receive the \$250 reward offered by ex-Mayor Peddie for the capture and conviction of Leonard Schwaum, the murderer of Corolinas Stanl. There are two claimants for the cash. One is detective Philip Roller, of New Haven who actually due arrest the murderer, and the other is detective Ernest Fischer, of New-ars, was casins to have consulted Roller, given him all the points and regularity put thin on the track of Schwaum. Roller declares, on the other hand, that he went to work Hinssel to hunt up the case on the strength of the new-spaper statements and the handbul forwarded to the New Haven Care of Police. It seems quite clear in any case, no matter what private understanding Fischer and Roller may have said, that the latter is the proper person to receive the reward, when he shall furnish proof that he made the arrest, ne and he only. Roller, accompanies by Coroner Chase, waited on Aiderman thus, Chairman of the Finnare Committee, resterday, and taid the matter before him. He told holler to send on his statement in writing and the waste affair would be properly inquired into. The Aiderman is sail convaes cut from illness caused by being thrown from a slegin. as to the proper person entitled to receive the \$250

# THE LATEST NEWARK HOAX.

The Major Sears Financial Matter Officially Investigated.

Yesterday Major A. R. Sears, against whom certain serious, as well as totally unjust and outrageous charges had been made by certain parties through certain newspapers, had a full hearing before the committee of Post No. 2, Grand Army of the Republic, and matters were adjusted most satisfactorily, so far as the post is concerned. The papers necessary to a masternance of the fund or its ample equivalent have it been made out and will be handed over by the slager so show as his impred receitings and reputation are suitably indemnifice by the proper party, who appears to be happy flasticad. The invane rumor negative transfer is certain Newark cycles yesterday, to the effect that there is a probability of a fallet making prace between the two gentlement anneal, is productived by Major sears the sailest